

GENFI EGYEZMÉNYEK AZ INDOKÍNAI HÁBORÚ BEFEJEZÉSÉRŐL
1954. július 21.

Az 1954. július 21-én kelt zárónyilatkozat

az indokínai béke helyreállításának kérdésével foglalkozó genfi értekezletről, amelyen Kambodzsa, Vietnam állam, az Amerikai Egyesült Államok, Franciaország, Laosz, a Vietnami Demokratikus Köztársaság, a Kínai Népköztársaság, az Egyesült Királyság és a Szovjetunió képviselői vettek részt

1. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi azokat az egyezményeket, amelyek Kambodzsában, Laoszban és Vietnamban véget vetnek az ellenségeskedéseknek és amelyek megszervezik az egyezményekben foglalt rendelkezések végrehajtásának nemzetközi ellenőrzését és felügyeletét.
2. Az értekezlet örömet fejez ki afelett, hogy Kambodzsában, Laoszban és Vietnamban véget érnek az ellenségeskedések; kifejezi azt a meggyőződést, hogy az ebben a nyilatkozatban, valamint az ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről szóló egyezményekben foglalt rendelkezések végrehajtása Kambodzsa, Laosz és Vietnam számára lehetővé teszi, hogy ezentúl teljesen független és szuverén államokként betöltsék szerepüket a nemzetek békés közösségében.
3. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi Kambodzsa és Laosz kormányainak azokat a nyilatkozatait, hogy ezek a kormányok olyan intézkedéseket kívánnak foganatosítani, amelyek lehetővé teszik, hogy minden állampolgáruk elfoglalhassa helyét a nemzetközi közösségben, nevezetesen azáltal, hogy részt vesz a legközelebbi általános választásokon, amelyeket 1955 folyamán ez országok alkotmányainak megfelelően, titkos szavazással és az alapvető szabadságok tiszteletben tartásával fognak megtartani.
4. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi az ellenségeskedéseknek Vietnamban való megszüntetéséről szóló egyezménynek azokat a pontjait, amelyek megtiltják külföldi csapatoknak és katonai személyeknek, valamint mindenfajta fegyvernek és lőszernek Vietnamba szállítását. Az értekezlet ezenkívül tudomásul veszik Kambodzsa és Laosz kormányainak nyilatkozatait is arról az elhatározásukról, hogy csak saját területüknek hathatós védelme céljából fognak külföldről anyag, személyzet vagy oktatók formájában segítséget kérni, és hogy Laosz csak a laoszi ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről szóló egyezményben meghatározott korlátok közt teszi ezt.
5. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi ellenségeskedések Vietnamban való megszüntetéséről szóló egyezménynek azokat a pontjait, amelyek szerint a két fél átcsoportosítási övezeteiben egyetlen idegen állam sem állíthat fel katonai támaszpontokat. A két félnek örködnie kell afölött, hogy a nekik ítélt övezetek ne válhassanak semmiféle katonai szövetség részévé és ne legyenek felhasználhatók az ellenségeskedések újrakezdésére vagy támadó politikai céljára. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi Kambodzsa és Laosz kormányainak arra vonatkozó nyilatkozatait is, hogy ezek az államok más államok által kötött semmiféle egyezményhez nem csatlakoznak, amely olyan katonai szövetségben való részvételi kötelezettséget foglal magában, amely nem felel meg az Egyesült Nemzetek Szervezete Alapokmányában foglalt elveknek vagy Laoszt illetően az ellenségeskedések Laoszban való megszüntetéséről szóló egyezmény alapelveinek, és hogy mindaddig, amíg országuk biztonságát nem fenyegeti veszedelem, kambodzsai vagy laoszi területen idegen hatalmak haderői számára nem fognak támaszpontokat létesíteni.
6. Az értekezlet megállapítja, hogy a Vietnamra vonatkozó egyezmény lényegbe vágó célja a katonai kérdéseknek az ellenségeskedések megszüntetése céljából való rendezése, megállapítja továbbá, hogy a katonai demarkációs vonal ideiglenes és semmiképpen sem tekinthető politikai vagy területi határnak. Az értekezlet kifejezi azt a meggyőződést, hogy a mostani nyilatkozatnak és az ellenségeskedések megszüntetésére vonatkozó egyezmény

rendelkezéseinek végrehajtása megteremti Vietnamban a közeljövőben megvalósítandó politikai rendezés szükséges előfeltételeit.

7. Az értekezlet kijelenti, hogy Vietnamban a politikai kérdések rendezésének - amelynek a függetlenség, az egység és a területi épség elveinek tiszteletben tartásával kell megtörténnie - lehetővé kell tennie a vietnami nép számára az alapvető szabadságok élvezését, amelyeket általános, szabad és titkos választások révén megteremtendő demokratikus intézményekkel biztosítanak. Avégből, hogy a béke megteremtése kellőképpen előrehaladjon és hogy a nemzeti akarat kinyilvánításához szükséges összes előfeltételek kialakulhassanak, az általános választásokra 1956 júliusában kerül sor, nemzetközi bizottság ellenőrzése alatt, amelynek tagjai az ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről szóló egyezmény felügyeletére és ellenőrzésére létesített nemzetközi bizottságban részt vevő államok képviselői. E tárgyban 1955. július 20-tól tanácskozások kezdődnek a két övezet illetékes képviselői hatóságai közt.

8. A legpontosabban végre kell hajtani az ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről szóló egyezményeknek azokat a rendelkezéseit, amelyeknek célja a személyek és javak biztonságának védelme, nevezetesen annak lehetővé tétele, hogy Vietnamban mindenki szabadon dönthesse el, melyik övezetben kíván élni.

9. Vietnam déli és északi övezeteinek illetékes képviselői hatóságai, valamint Laosz és Kambodzsa hatóságai nem engedhetik meg egyéni vagy kollektív megtorlások alkalmazását olyan személyekkel vagy ezek családtagjaival szemben, akik a háború alatt bárminő formában együttműködtek a felek egyikével.

10. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi a Francia Köztársaság kormányának nyilatkozatát, hogy a francia kormány az érdekelt kormányok kérelmére és a felek közötti megegyezésben megállapítandó határidőig hajlandó kivonni csapatait Kambodzsa, Laosz és Vietnam területéről, kivéve azokat az eseteket, ha a két fél megegyezése folytán bizonyos számú francia csapatokat lehet hagyni meghatározott pontokon, meghatározott ideig.

11. Az értekezlet tudomásul veszi a francia kormány nyilatkozatát, hogy Kambodzsa, Laosz és Vietnam függetlenségének és szuverenitásának, egységének és területi épségének tiszteletben tartásával fogja rendezni a Kambodzsa, Laosz és Vietnam békéjének helyreállításával és megszilárdításával összefüggő kérdéseket.

12. A genfi értekezlet valamennyi résztvevője kötelezettséget vállal arra, hogy a Kambodzsával, Laosszal és Vietnammal való viszonyában tiszteletben tartja ez államok szuverenitását, függetlenségét, egységét és területi épségét és tartózkodik a belügyeikbe való minden beavatkozástól.

13. Az értekezlet résztvevői megegyeznek abban, hogy tanácskozni fognak egymással minden olyan kérdésben, amelyet a nemzetközi ellenőrzés és felügyelőbizottságok azért terjesztenek eléjük, hogy tanulmányozzák azokat az intézkedéseket, amelyek a kambodzsai, a laoszi és a vietnami ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről szóló egyezmények tiszteletben tartásának biztosítása szempontjából szükségesek.

Forrás: Halmosy Dénes (szerk.): *Nemzetközi szerződések 1945–1982. A második világháború utáni korszak legfontosabb külpolitikai szerződései*. Budapest, Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, Gondolat Könyvkiadó. 1985. 226–231 old.

Egyezmény az ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről Vietnamban
1954. július 21.
Agreement

Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Viet-Nam
July 20, 1954

CHAPTER I

Provisional Military Demarcation Line and Demilitarized Zone

Article 1

A provisional military demarcation line shall be fixed, on either side of which the forces of the two parties shall be regrouped after their withdrawal, the forces of the People's Army of Viet-Nam to the north of the line and the forces of the French Union to the south.

The provisional military demarcation line is fixed as shown on the map attached.

It is also agreed that a demilitarized zone shall be established on either side of the demarcation line, to a width of not more than 5 kms from it, to act as a buffer zone and avoid any incidents which might result in the resumption of hostilities.

Article 2

The period within which the movement of all the forces of either party into its regrouping zone on either side of the provisional military demarcation line shall be completed shall not exceed three hundred (300) days from the date of the present Agreement's entry into force.

Article 3

When the provisional military demarcation line coincides with a waterway, the waters of such waterway shall be open to civil navigation by both parties wherever one bank is controlled by one party and the other bank by the other party. The joint Commission shall establish rules of navigation for the stretch of waterway in question. The merchant shipping and other civilian craft of each party shall have unrestricted access to the land under its military control.

Article 4

The provisional military demarcation line between the two final regrouping zones is extended into the territorial waters by a line perpendicular to the general line of the coast.

All coastal islands north of this boundary shall be evacuated by the armed forces of the French union, and all islands south of it shall be evacuated by the forces of the People's Army of Viet-Nam.

Article 5

To avoid any incidents which might result in the resumption of hostilities, all military forces, supplies and equipment shall be withdrawn from the demilitarized zone within twenty-five (25) days of the present Agreement's entry into force.

Article 6

No person, military or civilian, shall be permitted to cross the provisional military demarcation line unless specifically authorized to do so by the Joint Commission.

Article 7

No person, military or civilian, shall be permitted to enter the demilitarized zone except persons concerned with the conduct of civil administration and relief and persons specifically authorized to enter by the Joint Commission.

Article 8

Civil administration and relief in the demilitarized zone on either side of the provisional military demarcation line shall be the responsibility of the Commanders-in-Chief of the two parties in their respective zones. The number of persons, military or civilian, from each side who are permitted to enter the demilitarized zone for the conduct of civil administration and relief shall be determined by the respective Commanders, but in no case shall the total number authorized by either side exceed at any one time a figure to be determined by the Trung Gia Military Commission or by the Joint Commission. The number of civil police and the arms to be carried by them shall be determined by the Joint Commission. No one else shall carry arms unless specifically authorized to do so by the Joint Commission.

Article 9

Nothing contained in this chapter shall be construed as limiting the complete freedom of movement, into, out of or within the demilitarized zone of the Joint Commission, its joint groups, the International Commission to be set up as indicated below, its inspection teams and any other persons, supplies or equipment specifically authorized to enter the demilitarized zone by the Joint Commission. Freedom of movement shall be permitted across the territory under the military control of either side over any road or waterway which has to be taken between points within the demilitarized zone when such points are not connected by roads or waterways lying completely within the demilitarized zone.

CHAPTER II

Principles and Procedure Governing Implementation of the Present Agreement

Article 10

The Commanders of the Forces on each side, on the one side the Commander-in-Chief of the French Union forces in Indo-China and on the other side the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army of Viet-Nam, shall order and enforce the complete cessation of all hostilities in Viet-Nam by all armed forces under their control, including all units and personnel of the ground, naval and air forces.

Article 11

In accordance with the principle of a simultaneous cease-fire throughout Indo-China, the cessation of hostilities shall be simultaneous throughout all parts of Viet-Nam, in all areas of hostilities and for all the forces of the two parties.

Taking into account the time effectively required to transmit the cease-fire order down to the lowest echelons of the combatant forces on both sides, the two parties are agreed that the cease-fire shall take effect completely and simultaneously for the different sectors of the country as follows:

Northern Viet-Nam at 8:00 a.m. (local time) on 27 July 1954

Central Viet-Nam at 8:00 a.m. (local time) on 1 August 1954

Southern Viet-Nam at 8:00 a.m. (local time) on 11 August 1954

It is agreed that Peking mean time shall be taken as local time.

From such time as the cease-fire becomes effective in Northern Viet-Nam, both parties undertake not to engage in any large-scale offensive action in any part of the Indo-Chinese theatre of operations and not to commit the air forces based on Northern Viet-Nam outside that sector. The two parties also undertake to inform each other of their plans for movement from one regrouping zone to another within twenty-five (25) days of the present Agreement's entry into force.

Article 12

All the operations and movements entailed in the cessation of hostilities and regrouping must proceed in a safe and orderly fashion

(a) Within a certain number of days after the cease-fire Agreement shall have become effective, the number to be determined on the spot by the Trung Gia Military Commission, each party shall be responsible for removing and neutralizing mines (including river- and sea-mines), booby traps, explosives and any other dangerous substances placed by it. In the event of its being impossible to complete the work of removal and neutralization in time, the party concerned shall mark the spot by placing visible signs there. All demolitions, mine fields, wire entanglements and other hazards to the free movement of the personnel of the Joint Commission and its joint groups, known to be present after the withdrawal of the military forces, shall be reported to the Joint Commission by the Commanders of the opposing forces;

(b) From the time of the cease-fire until regrouping is completed on either side of the demarcation line:

(1) The forces of either party shall be provisionally withdrawn from the provisional assembly areas assigned to the other party.

(2) When one party's forces withdraw by a route (road, rail, waterway, sea route) which passes through the territory of the other party (see Article 24), the latter party's forces must provisionally withdraw three kilometres on each side of such route, but in such a manner as to avoid interfering with the movements of the civil population.

Article 13

From the time of the cease-fire until the completion of the movements from one regrouping zone into the other, civil and military transport aircraft shall follow air-corridors between the provisional assembly areas assigned to the French Union forces north of the demarcation line on the one hand and the Laotian frontier and the regrouping zone assigned to the French Union forces on the other hand.

The position of the air-corridors, their width, the safety route for single-engined military aircraft transferred to the south and the search and rescue procedure for aircraft in distress shall be determined on the spot by the Trung Gia Military Commission.

Article 14

Political and administrative measures in the two regrouping zones, on either side of the provisional military demarcation line:

(a) Pending the general elections which will bring about the unification of Viet-Nam, the conduct of civil administration in each regrouping zone shall be in the hands of the party whose forces are to be regrouped there in virtue of the present Agreement

(b) Any territory controlled by one party which is transferred to the other party by the regrouping plan shall continue to be administered by the former party until such date as all the troops who are to be transferred have completely left that territory so as to free the zone assigned to the party in question. From then on, such territory shall be regarded as transferred to the other party, who shall assume responsibility for it.

Steps shall be taken to ensure that there is no break in the transfer of responsibilities. For this purpose, adequate notices shall be given by the withdrawing party to the other party, which shall make the necessary arrangements, in particular by sending administrative and police detachments to prepare for the assumption of administrative responsibility. The length of such notice shall be determined by the Trung Gia Military Commission. The transfer shall be effected in successive stages for the various territorial sectors.

The transfer of the civil administration of Hanoi and Haiphong to the authorities of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam shall be completed within the respective time-limits laid down in Article 15 for military movements.

(c) Each party undertakes to refrain from any reprisals or discrimination against persons or organizations on account of their activities during the hostilities and to guarantee their democratic liberties.

(d) From the date of entry into force of the present agreement until the movement of troops is completed, any civilians residing in a district controlled by one party who wish to go and live in the zone assigned to the other party shall be permitted and helped to do so by the authorities in that district.

Article 15

The disengagement of the combatants, and the withdrawals and transfers of military forces, equipment and supplies shall take place in accordance with the following principles:

(a) The withdrawals and transfers of the military forces equipment and supplies of the two parties shall be completed within three hundred (300) days, as laid down in Article 2 of the present Agreement;

(b) Within either territory successive withdrawals shall be made by sectors, portions of sectors or provinces. Transfers from one regrouping zone to another shall be made in successive monthly installments proportionate to the number of troops to be transferred;

(c) The two parties shall undertake to carry out all troop withdrawals and transfers in accordance with the aims of the present Agreement, shall permit no hostile act and shall take no step whatsoever which might hamper such withdrawals and transfers. They shall assist one another as far as this is possible

(d) The two parties shall permit no destruction or sabotage of any public property and no injury to the life and property of the civil population. They shall permit no interference in local civil administration;

(e) The Joint Commission and the International Commission shall ensure that steps are taken to safeguard the forces in the course of withdrawal and transfer:

(f) The Trung Gia Military Commission, and later the Joint Commission, shall determine by common agreement the exact procedure for the disengagement of the combatants and for troop withdrawals and transfers, on the basis of the principles mentioned above and within the framework laid down below:

1. The disengagement of the combatants, including the concentration of the armed forces of all kinds and also each party's movements into the provisional assembly areas assigned to it and the other party's provisional withdrawal from it, shall be completed within a period not exceeding fifteen (15) days after the date when the cease-fire becomes effective.

The general delineation of the provisional assembly areas is set out in the maps annexed to the present Agreement.

In order to avoid any incidents, no troops shall be stationed less than 1,500 metres from the lines delimiting the provisional assembly areas.

During the period until the transfers are concluded, all the coastal islands west of the following lines shall be included in the Haiphong perimeter:

-meridian of the southern point of Kebao Island

-northern coast of the Ile Rousse (excluding the island), extended as far as the meridian of Campha-Mines

-meridian of Champha-Mines.

2. The withdrawals and transfers shall be effected in the following order and within the following periods (from the date of the entry into force of the present Agreement)

Forces of the French Union

Hanoi perimeter: 80 days

Haiduong perimeter: 100 days

Haiphong perimeter: 300 days

Forces of the People's Army of Viet-Nam

Ham Tan and Xuyeninec provisional assembly area: 80 days

Central Viet-Nam provisional assembly area-first instalment: 80 days

Plaine des Jones provisional assembly area: 100 days

Point Camau provisional assembly area: 200 days

Central Viet-Nam Provisional assembly area-last installment: 300 days

CHAPTER III

Ban on Introduction of Fresh Troops, Military Personnel, Arms and Munitions, Military Bases

Article 16

With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet-Nam of any troop reinforcements and additional military personnel is prohibited.

It is understood however, that the rotation of units and groups of personnel, the arrival in Viet-Nam of individual personnel on a temporary duty basis and the return to Viet-Nam of individual personnel after short periods of leave or temporary duty outside Viet-Nam shall be permitted under the conditions laid down below:

(a) Rotation of units (defined in paragraph (c) of this Article) and groups of personnel shall not be permitted for French Union troops stationed north of the provisional military demarcation line laid down in Article 1 of the present Agreement, during the withdrawal period provided for in Article 2.

However, under the heading of individual personnel not more than fifty (50) men, including officers, shall during any one month be permitted to enter that part of the country north of the provisional military demarcation line on a temporary duty basis or to return there after short periods of leave or temporary duty outside Viet-Nam.

(b) "Rotation" is defined as the replacement of units or groups of personnel by other units of the same echelon or by personnel who are arriving in Viet-Nam territory to do their overseas service there;

(c) The units rotated shall never be larger than a battalion-or the corresponding echelon for air and naval forces;

(d) Rotation shall be conducted on a man-for-man basis, provided, however, that in any one quarter neither party shall introduce more than fifteen thousand five hundred (15,500) members of its armed forces into Viet-Nam under the rotation policy.

(e) Rotation units (defined in paragraph (c) of this Article) and groups of personnel, and the individual personnel mentioned in this Article, shall enter and leave Viet-Nam only through the entry points enumerated in Article 20 below:

(f) Each party shall notify the Joint Commission and the International Commission at least two days in advance of any arrivals or departures of units, groups of personnel and individual personnel in or from Viet-Nam. Reports on the arrivals or departures of units, groups of

personnel and individual personnel in or from Viet-Nam shall be submitted daily to the Joint Commission and the International Commission.

All the above-mentioned notifications and reports shall indicate the places and dates of arrival or departure and the number of persons arriving or departing.

(g) The International Commission, through its Inspection Teams, shall supervise and inspect the rotation of units and groups of personnel and the arrival and departure of individual personnel as authorized above, at the points of entry enumerated in Article 20 below.

Article 17

(a) With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the introduction into Viet- Nam of any reinforcements in the form of all types of arms, munitions and other war material, such as combat aircraft, naval craft, pieces of ordnance jet engines and jet weapons and armoured vehicles, is prohibited.

(b) It is understood, however, that war material, arms and munitions which have been destroyed, damaged worn out or used up after the cessation of hostilities may be replaced on the basis of piece-for-piece of the same type and with similar characteristics. Such replacements of war material, arms and munitions shall not be permitted for French Union troops stationed north of the provisional military demarcation line laid down in Article 1 of the present Agreement during the withdrawal period provided for in Article 2.

Naval craft may perform transport operations between the regrouping zones.

(c) The war material, arms and munitions for replacement purposes provided for in paragraph (b) of this Article, shall be introduced into Viet-Nam only through the points of entry enumerated in Article 20 below. War material, arms and munitions to be replaced shall be shipped from Viet-Nam only through the points of entry enumerated in Article 20 below;

(d) Apart from the replacements permitted within the limits laid down in paragraph of this Article, the introduction of war material, arms and munitions of all types in the form of unassembled parts for subsequent assembly is prohibited;

(e) Each party shall notify the Joint Commission and the International Commission at least two days in advance of any arrivals or departures which may take place of war material, arms and munitions of all types.

In order to justify the requests for the introduction into Viet-Nam of arms, munitions and other war material (as defined in paragraph (a) of this Article) for replacement purposes, a report concerning each incoming shipment shall be submitted to the Joint Commission and the International Commission. Such reports shall indicate the use made of the items so replaced.

(f) The International Commission, through its Inspection Teams, shall supervise and inspect the replacements permitted in the circumstances laid down in this Article, at the points of entry enumerated in Article 20 below.

Article 18

With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, the establishment of new military bases is prohibited throughout Viet-Nam territory.

Article 19

With effect from the date of entry into force of the present Agreement, no military base under the control of a foreign State may be established in the regrouping zone of either party; the two parties shall ensure that the zones assigned to them do not adhere to any military alliance and are not used for the resumption of hostilities or to further an aggressive policy.

Article 20

The points of entry into Viet-Nam for rotation personnel and replacements of material are fixed as follows:

- Zones to the north of the provisional military demarcation line: Laokay, Langson, Tien-Yen, Haiphong, Vinh, Dong-Hoi, Muong- Sen;
- Zone to the south of the provisional military demarcation line: Tourane, Quinhon, Nhatrang, Bangoi, Saigon, Cap St. Jacques, Tanchan.

CHAPTER IV

Prisoners of War and Civilian Internees

Article 21

The liberation and repatriation of all prisoners of war and civilian internees detained by each of the two parties at the coming into force of the present Agreement shall be carried out under the following conditions:

- (a) All prisoners of war and civilian internees of Viet-Nam, French and other nationalities captured since the beginning of hostilities in Viet-Nam during military operations or in any other circumstances of war and in any part of the territory of Viet-Nam shall be liberated within a period of thirty (30) days after the date when the cease-fire becomes effective in each theatre.
- (b) The term "civilian internees" is understood to mean all persons who, having in any way contributed to the political and armed struggle between the two parties, have been arrested for that reason and have been kept in detention by either party during the period of hostilities.
- (c) All prisoners of war and civilian internees held by either party shall be surrendered to the appropriate authorities of the other party, who shall give them all possible assistance in proceeding to their country of origin, place of habitual residence or the zone of their choice.

CHAPTER V

Miscellaneous

Article 22

The commanders of the Forces of the two parties shall ensure that persons under their respective commands who violate any of the provisions of the present Agreement are suitably punished.

Article 23

In cases in which the place of burial is known and the existence of graves has been established, the Commander of the Forces of either party shall, within a specific period after the entry into force of the Armistice Agreement, permit the graves service personnel of the other party to enter the part of Viet-Nam territory under their military control for the purpose of finding and removing the bodies of deceased military personnel of that party, including the bodies of deceased prisoners of war. The Joint Commission shall determine the procedures and the time limit for the performance of this task. The Commanders of the Forces of the two parties shall communicate to each other all information in their possession as to the place of burial of military personnel of the other party.

Article 24

The present Agreement shall apply to all the armed forces of either party. The armed forces of each party shall respect the demilitarized zone and the territory under the military control of the other party, and shall commit no act and undertake no operation against the other party and shall not engage in blockade of any kind in Viet-Nam.

For the purposes of the present Article, the word "territory" includes territorial waters and air space.

Article 25

The Commanders of the Forces of the two parties shall afford full protection and all possible assistance and co-operation to the Joint Commission and its joint groups and to the International Commission and its inspection teams in the performance of the functions and tasks assigned to them by the present Agreement.

Article 26

The costs involved in the operations of the Joint Commission and joint groups and of the International Commission and its inspection Teams shall be shared equally between the two parties.

Article 27

The signatories of the present Agreement and their successors in their functions shall be responsible for ensuring observance and enforcement of the terms and provisions thereof. The Commanders of the Forces of the two parties shall, within their respective commands, take all steps and make all arrangements necessary to ensure full compliance with all the provisions of the present Agreement by all elements and military personnel under their command.

The procedures laid down in the present Agreement shall, whenever necessary, be studied by the Commanders of the two parties and, if necessary, defined more specifically by the Joint Commission.

CHAPTER VI

Joint Commission and International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam

Article 28

Responsibility for the execution of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities shall rest with the parties.

Article 29

An International Commission shall ensure the control and supervision of this execution.

Article 30

In order to facilitate, under the conditions shown below, the execution of provisions concerning joint actions by the two parties, a Joint Commission shall be set up in Viet-Nam.

Article 31

The Joint Commission shall be composed of an equal number of representatives of the Commanders of the two parties.

Article 32

The Presidents of the delegations to the Joint Commission shall hold the rank of General.

The Joint Commission shall set up joint groups the number of which shall be determined by mutual agreement between the parties. The groups shall be composed of an equal number of officers from both parties. Their location on the demarcation line between the regrouping zones shall be determined by the parties whilst taking into account the powers of the Joint Commission.

Article 33

The Joint Commission shall ensure the execution of the following provisions of the Agreement on the cessation of hostilities:

(a) A simultaneous and general cease-fire in Viet-Nam for all regular and irregular armed forces of the two parties.

(b) A re-groupment of the armed forces of the two parties.

(c) Observance of the demarcation lines between the regrouping zones and of the demilitarized sectors.

Within the limits of its competence it shall help the parties to execute the said provisions, shall ensure liaison between them for the purpose of preparing and carrying out plans for the application of these provisions, and shall endeavor to solve such disputed questions as may arise between the parties in the course of executing these provisions.

Article 34

An International Commission shall be set up for the control and supervision over the application of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam. It shall be composed of representatives of the following States: Canada, India and Poland.

It shall be presided over by the Representative of India.

Article 35

The International Commission shall set up fixed and mobile inspection teams, composed of an equal number of officers appointed by each of the above-mentioned States. The fixed teams shall be located at the following points: Laokay, Langson, Tien-Yen, Haiphong, Vinh, Dong-Hoi, Muong-Sen, Tourane, Quinhon, Nhatrang, Bangoi, Saigon, Cap St. Jacques, Tranchau. These points of location may, at a later date, be altered at the request of the Joint Commission, or of one of the parties, or of the International Commission itself, by agreement between the International Commission and the command of the party concerned. The zones of action of the mobile teams shall be the regions bordering the land and sea frontiers of Viet-Nam, the demarcation lines between the re-grouping zones and the demilitarized zones. Within the limits of these zones they shall have the right to move freely and shall receive from the local civil and military authorities all facilities they may require for the fulfilment of their tasks (provision of personnel, placing at their disposal documents needed for supervision, summoning witnesses necessary for holding enquiries, ensuring the security and freedom of movement of the inspection teams etc.). They shall have at their disposal such modern means of transport, observation and communication as they may require. Beyond the zones of action as defined above, the mobile teams may, by agreement with the command of the party concerned, carry out other movements within the limits of the tasks given them by the present agreement.

Article 36

The International Commission shall be responsible for supervising the proper execution by the parties of the provisions of the agreement. For this purpose it shall fulfill the tasks of

control, observation, inspection and investigation connected with the application of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities, and it shall in particular:

(a) Control the movement of the armed forces of the two parties, effected within the framework of the regroupment plan.

(b) Supervise the demarcation lines between the re-grouping areas, and also the demilitarized zones.

(c) Control the operations of releasing prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(d) Supervise at ports and airfields as well as along all frontiers of Viet-Nam the execution of the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities, regulating the introduction into the country of armed forces, military personnel and of all kinds of arms, munitions and war material.

Article 37

The International Commission shall, through the medium of the inspection teams mentioned above, and as soon as possible either on its own initiative, or at the request of the Joint Commission, or of one the parties, undertake the necessary investigations both documentary and on the ground.

Article 38

The inspection teams shall submit to the International Commission the results of their supervision, their investigation and their observations, furthermore they shall draw up such special reports as they may consider necessary or as may be requested from them by the Commission. In the case of a disagreement within the teams, the conclusions of each member shall be submitted to the Commission.

Article 39

If any one inspection team is unable to settle an incident or considers that there is a violation or a threat of a serious violation the international Commission shall be informed; the latter shall study the reports and the conclusions of the inspection teams and shall inform the parties of the measures which should be taken for the settlement of the incident, ending of the violation or removal of the threat of violation.

Article 40

When the Joint Commission is unable to reach an agreement on the interpretation to be given to some provision or on the appraisal of a fact, the International Commission shall be informed of the disputed question. Its recommendations shall be sent directly to the parties and shall be notified to the Joint Commission.

Article 41

The recommendations of the International Commission shall be adopted by majority vote, subject to the provisions contained in Article 42. If the votes are divided the chairman's vote shall be decisive.

The International Commission may formulate recommendations concerning amendments and additions which would be made to the provisions of the agreement on the cessation of hostilities in Viet-Nam, in order to ensure a more effective execution of that agreement. These recommendations shall be adopted unanimously.

Article 42

When dealing with questions concerning violations, or threats of violations, which might lead to a resumption of hostilities, namely:

(a) Refusal by the armed forces of one party to effect the movements provided for in the regroupment plan;
(b) Violation by the armed forces of one of the parties of the regrouping zones, territorial waters, or air space of the other party;
the decisions of the International Commission must be unanimous.

Article 43

If one of the parties refuses to put into effect a recommendation of the International Commission, the parties concerned or the Commission itself shall inform the members of the Geneva Conference.

If the International Commission does not reach unanimity in the cases provided for in Article 42, it shall submit a majority report and one or more minority reports to the members of the Conference.

The International Commission shall inform the members of the Conference in all cases where its activity is being hindered.

Article 44

The International Commission shall be set up at the time of the cessation of hostilities in Indo-China in order that it should be able to fulfill the tasks provided for in Article 36.

Article 45

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam shall act in close co-operation with the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Cambodia and Laos.

The Secretaries-General of these three Commissions shall be responsible for co-ordinating their work and for relations between them.

Article 46

The International Commission for Supervision and Control in Viet-Nam may, after consultation with the International Commissions for Supervision and Control in Cambodia and Laos, and having regard to the development of the situation in Cambodia and Laos, progressively reduce its activities. Such a decision must be adopted unanimously.

Article 47

All the provisions of the present Agreement, save the second sub-paragraph of Article 11, shall enter into force at 24:00 hours (Geneva time) on 22 July 1954.

Done in Geneva at 24:00 hours on the 20th of July 1954 in French and in Viet-Nameese, both texts being equally authentic.

For the Commander-in-Chief of the French Union Forces in Indo-China
Brigadier-General DELTEIL.

For the Commander-in-Chief of the People's Army of Viet-Nam
TA-QUANG BUU,

Vice-Minister of National Defence of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam

Forrás: *Background Information Relating to Southeast Asia and Vietnam*. U.S. Congress, Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, 90th Congress, 1st Session, Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, July 1967, 50–62 old.

Egyezmény az ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről Kambodzsában

1954. július 21.

(Összefoglaló közlés)

A Kambodzsára vonatkozó egyezmény 5 fejezetből és 33 pontból áll. Az egyes fejezetek címei:

I. „Tűzet szüntess!”

II. A fegyveres erők visszavonása.

III. A fegyveres erők leszerelése. Támaszpontok.

IV. Ellenőrzés.

V. Végrehajtás.

Az I. fejezet 2. pontja szerint a teljes és egyidejű „tűzet szüntess” egész Kambodzsa területén 1954. augusztus 7-én valósul meg. A III. fejezet 5. pontja kimondja: „A két fél biztosítja, hogy a »tűzet szüntess« parancs kiadásától számított 30 napon belül a khmer ellenállási erőket a helyszínen lefegyverzik; ugyanakkor a khmer királyi hadsereg csapatai szigorúan tartózkodnak mindenféle ellenséges fellépéstől a khmer ellenállási erőkkel szemben.”

Az egyezmény rendelkezései, a 2. pont kivételével, 1954. július 23-án 0 órakor (genfi idő) lépnek életbe.

Forrás: Halmosy Dénes (szerk.): *Nemzetközi szerződések 1945-1982. A második világháború utáni korszak legfontosabb külpolitikai szerződései*. Budapest, Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, Gondolat Könyvkiadó. 1985. 232–233 old.

Egyezmény az ellenségeskedések megszüntetéséről Laoszban

1954. július 21.

(Összefoglaló közlés)

A Laoszra vonatkozó egyezmény szintén 6 fejezetből áll. Az egyes fejezetek címei:

I. A fegyveres erők kiürítése.

II. Utánpótlás.

III. Átcsoportosítás.

IV. Hadifoglyok és internáltak.

V. Vegyes rendelkezések.

VI. Ellenőrzés.

Az I. fejezet 2. pontja szerint a teljes és egyidejű „tűzet szüntess” Laosz egész területén 1954. augusztus 6-án 8 órakor (helyi idő) valósul meg. A 4. pont szerint a fegyveres erők visszavonását és elszállítását jelen egyezmény életbelépésétől számított százhusz nap alatt be kell fejezni. A vietnami népi önkéntesek visszaszállítása Vietnamba tartományonként történik. Az ellenségeskedések előtt is Vietnamban élt önkéntesek kérdését külön egyezmény fogja rendezni.

A II. fejezet 13. pontja rendelkezik a külföldi csapatok visszavonásáról. Eszerint a francia csapatokat és a vietnami népi önkénteseket egyidejűleg vonják vissza. A 14. pont szerint, addig is, amíg politikai rendezés nem jön létre, Pathet Lao harci egységeit az ideiglenes állomásozási övezetekben gyűjtik össze és azok kivételével, akik a helyszínen akarnak leszerelni, szabadon Phong-Saly és Sam-Neua tartományokba szállítják.

Az egyezmény rendelkezései, a 2. pont kivételével, 1954. július 22-én 24 órakor (genfi idő) lépnek életbe.

Forrás: Halmosy Dénes (szerk.): *Nemzetközi szerződések 1945–1982. A második világháború utáni korszak legfontosabb külpolitikai szerződései*. Budapest, Közgazdasági és Jogi Könyvkiadó, Gondolat Könyvkiadó. 1985. 232. o.